

Appl. No. 10/619,665
Amdt. Dated: April 8, 2005
Reply to Office Action of January 10, 2005

REMARKS

Claims 1-13 are pending in the Application, and claim 13 is withdrawn from consideration. In the claim amendments, claims 1 and 9-11 have been amended. Support for the amendment can be found in the entire specification. Page 8, lines 13-19 and Page 9, lines 19-22 of the specification show the feature as recited in claim 1. No new matter has been added by the amendments. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims are respectfully requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Choi, et al., US 2002/0085169 A1 (hereinafter "Choi") for the reasons stated on pages 2-4 of the Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference."

Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Choi, however, fails to disclose or teach each and every element as set forth in claim 1 for at least the reasons stated below.

Claim 1 recites a liquid crystal display comprising: a liquid crystal panel including a plurality of first display signal lines, a plurality of second display signal lines crossing the first display signal lines, a plurality of switching elements connected to the first display signal lines and the second display signal lines, a plurality of pixel electrodes connected to the switching elements, and at least one inspection line for transmission of test signals to the second display signal lines, wherein the at least one inspection line is separated from the first and second display signal lines, the switching elements, and the pixel electrodes, the at least one inspection line includes a test pad for receiving an externally applied test signal, and the test pad is formed at a position where a device for supplying driving signals to the first display signal lines or the second display signal lines is attached to the liquid crystal panel. Fig. 3 of the present application, for example, shows that the test pad (126) is formed at the position where the device (511) is attached to the liquid crystal panel (300).

Appl. No. 10/619,665
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In contrary, the paragraph [0009] of Choi simply discloses that signals are applied to five resulting pads in order to test whether a unit pixel is normally operated or not, but does not disclose or teach where the pads are formed. Even assume that the test pad is formed at a position where the test equipment is attached to the liquid crystal panel, as indicated by the Examiner on page 2 of the office action, Choi is silent what is the test equipment. The Examiner, however, stated on page 3 of the office action that films 4 of Figs. 1A-1C disclosed the feature "wherein the external devices are the flexible printed circuit films", as recited in original claim 9. Paragraph [0006] of Choi discloses that the numeral reference 4 is Y-PCB for applying TFT driving signals and the numeral reference 7 is FPC. In Figs 1A-1B and 2 of Choi, the test pads (15a, 15b, 17a, and 17b) are formed at the positions where the Y-PCB (4) and X-PCB (2) are located, rather than where the FPC (7) is located.

Therefore, Choi fails to disclose or teach the feature "the test pad is formed at a position where a device for supplying driving signals to the first display signal lines or the second display signal lines is attached to the liquid crystal panel", as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Choi neither anticipates nor renders claim 1 obvious. Claims 2-11 are believed to be allowable due to their dependency on claim 1.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Choi for the reasons stated on page 4 of the Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

For an obviousness rejection to be proper, the Examiner must meet the burden of establishing that all elements of the invention are disclosed in the prior art; and that the prior art relied upon, coupled with knowledge generally available in the art at the time of the invention, must contain some suggestion or incentive that would have motivated the skilled artisan to modify a reference or combined references. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In Re Wilson*, 165 U.S.P.Q. 494, 496 (C.C.P.A. 1970). As stated above, Choi fails to teach or suggest the feature "the test pad is formed at a position where a device for supplying driving signals to the first display signal lines or the second display signal lines is attached to the liquid crystal panel", as recited in claim

Appl. No. 10/619,665
Arndt Dated: April 8, 2005
Reply to Office Action of January 10, 2005

1, from which claim 12 depends. Therefore, Choi does not render claim 1 obvious. Accordingly, claim 12 is believed to be allowable due to its dependency on claim 1.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the instant application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this application be allowed and a Notice of Allowance issued. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference with Applicants' attorneys would be advantageous to the disposition of this case, the Examiner is cordially requested to telephone the undersigned.

In the event the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks deems additional fees to be due in connection with this application, Applicants' attorney hereby authorizes that such fee be charged to Deposit Account No. 06-1130.

Respectfully submitted,

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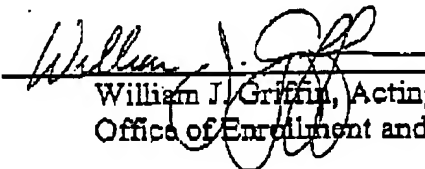
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Expires: July 22, 2005



William J. Griffin, Acting Director
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